

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph of page 1, lines 11 through 21 with the following amended paragraph:

Wet wipes have ~~been~~ traditionally been made in processes in which larger webs of wipes are initially made, and then these larger webs are converted into smaller rolls or sheets that can be placed in a dispenser. Embodiments of dispensers are described in ~~application serial numbers~~ 09/565,227 U.S. Patent Nos. 6,705,565 B1 and 09/545,995 6,626,395 B1; in application serial numbers 09/659,307; ~~09/659,295~~; 09/660,049; 09/659,311 (~~abandoned~~); ~~09/660,040; 09/659,283; 09/659,284~~; and 09/659,306, filed September 12, 2000; in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,702,227 B1; 6,537,631 B1; 6,682,013 B1; and 6,659,391 B1; in application serial number 09/748,618 (~~abandoned~~), filed December 22, 2000; in ~~application serial number~~ 09/841,323, filed April 24, 2001 U.S. Patent No. 6,745,975 B2; in ~~application serial number 09/844,731, filed April 27, 2001 U.S. Patent No. 6,785,946 B2~~; and in application serial number 09/849,935, filed May 4, 2001, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Please replace the paragraph of page 1, lines 22 through 29 with the following amended paragraph:

Wet wipes can be any wipe, towel, tissue or sheet like product including natural fibers, synthetic fibers, synthetic material and combinations thereof, that is wet or moist. Examples of wet wipes are disclosed in application serial numbers ~~09/564,449; 09/564,213; 09/565,125; 09/564,837; 09/564,939; and 09/564,531; 09/564,268; 09/564,424; 09/564,780; 09/564,212; 09/565,623~~ all filed May 4, 2000; in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,683,143 B1; 6,429,261 B1; 6,599,848 B1; 6,444,214 B1; 6,713,414 B1; 6,548,592 B1; 6,579,570 B1; 6,653,406 B1; and 6,537,663 B1; ~~in application serial no. 09/223,999, filed December 31, 1998~~ U.S. Patent No. 6,423,804 B1; and in application serial number 09/900,698, filed July 6, 2001, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Please replace the paragraph of page 6, line 26 through page 7, line 10 with the following amended paragraph:

The processing apparatus may be any processing apparatus known to those skilled in the art. For example, the processing apparatus may be a slitting machine, a winding machine, a folding machine, or any combination of these. Typically, the processing apparatus provides for winding the web into logs or rolls. A winding apparatus may, for example, wind a web around a removable mandrel to produce a coreless material (U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,387,284; 5,271,515; 5,271,137; 3,856,226). The winding apparatus may, for example, wind a web around a tubular or cylindrical core (U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,129,304; 5,979,818; 5,368, 252; 5,248,106; 5,137,225; 4,487,377). The winding apparatus may, for example, be a coreless surface winder which can produce coreless rolls without the use of a mandrel. (U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,839,680; 5,690,296; 5,603,467; 5,542,622; 5,538,199; 5,402,960; 4,856,725). The above applications are incorporated herein by reference. The winding apparatus is preferably a surface winder which can wind a wet web into coreless logs. Such "wet winders" are described in copending ~~applications~~ application 09/900,516 and 09/900,746, both filed July 6, 2001, and in U.S. Patent No. 6,649,262 B2, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference.

Please replace the paragraph of page 8, lines 13 through 24 with the following amended paragraph:

The wetting solution can be applied by methods known to those skilled in the art. Examples of wetting apparatus are disclosed in the above mentioned copending applications application 09/900,516 and 09/900,746 in U.S. Patent No. 6,649,262 B2. The wetting apparatus may contain, for example, a fluid distribution header, such as a die with a single orifice; a drool bar; a spray boom, such as a boom with multiple nozzles; or press rolls. The wetting apparatus may include the use of a nip to improve distribution and absorption. In other embodiments, the web may be passed through a bath or trough containing the wetting solution. The web may be wetted by contact with a material that is wet, such as a wetted belt or roller or a wet sponge. The application of solution may be accomplished in more than one step; that is by two or more wetting steps, which may be the same or different.

Please replace the paragraph of page 9, lines 1 through 24 with the following amended paragraph:

Examples of wetting solutions are given in the above mentioned U.S. applications serial numbers ~~09/564,449; 09/564,213; 09/565,125; 09/564,837; 09/564,939; 09/564,531; 09/564,268; 09/564,424; 09/564,780; 09/564,212; 09/565,623; 09/223,999; and 09/900,698;~~ and in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,683,143 B1; 6,429,261 B1; 6,599,848 B1; 6,444,214 B1; 6,713,414 B1; 6,548,592 B1; 6,579,570 B1; 6,653,406 B1; 6,537,663 B1; and 6,423,804 B1. Preferably, the wetting solution is added to the web with an add-on greater than about 25%. The amount of liquid or wetting solution contained within a given wet web can vary depending on factors including the type of basesheet, the type of liquid or solution being used, the wetting conditions employed, the type of container used to store the wet wipes, and the intended end use of the wet web. Typically, each wet web can contain from about 25 to about 600 weight percent and desirably from about 200 to about 400 weight percent liquid based on the dry weight of the web. To determine the liquid add-on, first the weight of a portion of dry web having specific dimensions is determined. The dry web corresponds to the basesheet which can be fed to the wetting and winding apparatus. Then, the amount of liquid by weight equal to a multiple (e.g. 1, 1.5, 2.5, 3.3, etc., times) where 1 = 100%, 2.5 = 250%, etc., of the portion of the dry web, or an increased amount of liquid measured as a percent add-on based on the weight of the dry web portion, is added to the web to make it moistened, and then referred to as a "wet" web. A wet web is defined as a web which contains a solution add-on between 25% and the maximum add-on which can be accepted by the web (i.e. saturation). Preferably, the wetting solution add-on is between about 25% and 700%; more preferably between 50% and 400%; more preferably still between 100% and 350%; more preferably still between 150% and 300%; more preferably still between 175% and 250%.

Please replace the paragraph of page 10, line 24 through page 11, line 5 with the following amended paragraph:

A substrate or web which is hydrophobic tends to repel water-based substances, thus inhibiting the absorption of aqueous solutions into the web. If the applied wetting solution is not completely absorbed into the web, the web will not interact properly with the processing apparatus. For example, excess liquid on the surface of the web will function as a lubricant layer between the web and the components of the processing apparatus. This can make it difficult or impossible to process the web using frictional interactions, such as those employed by wet winding methods as described in the above mentioned co-pending ~~applications~~ application 09/900,516 and ~~09/900,746~~ in U.S. Patent No. 6,649,262 B2. Slow absorption can also cause processing problems. The properties of a wetted web are significantly different than those of a dry web, and the transition of a web from dry to wet can require precise control of the handling of the web. If the wetting solution takes too long to be absorbed into the web, the transition is made even more difficult due to the uncertainty in web characteristics.